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6 August 1964

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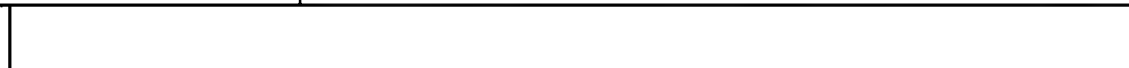
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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DAILY BRIEF

*North Vietnam - US: Free World reaction to the US air strikes has ranged from full support from most of the major pro-Western nations to condemnation from some of the neutralist countries. The dominant theme in press and radio commentary has been a general apprehension that the crisis might become more widespread.

In London, strong support for the US action came from Foreign Secretary Butler who backed the right of US warships to defend themselves against "unprovoked aggression" in international waters. Prime Minister Douglas-Home was expected to issue an official statement on the crisis today. The back-America theme ran prominently in both conservative and left-wing dailies.

In Paris, government spokesmen have refrained from comment on any aspect of the crisis, although UN Ambassador Roger Seydoux has officially backed the Soviet call for participation by North Vietnam in Security Council discussions of the incident. President De Gaulle has instructed his Foreign Minister and Ambassador Seydoux to assemble a dossier on the "true facts."

West German officials have expressed their grave concern over the situation while pledging full support for the US. President Johnson's action received unanimous praise in the West German press which described the North Vietnamese attack as a deliberate provocation and the US response "quiet and sober."

(cont'd)

The Italian government has not yet taken an official position but Premier Aldo Moro is reported studying the possibility of including a statement affirming Italian solidarity with the US in today's parliamentary debate on his left-of-center government.

Reaction from other European capitals and Ottawa was sympathetic and understanding.

In the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Nationalist China, South Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand have given firm support to the US measures. An official Japanese government statement indicated that a US response was "inevitable." SEATO representatives in Bangkok privately approved the action following a briefing by US representatives. No official reaction has been received from Cambodia, Burma, or Indonesia. However, the leftist press in Cambodia charged the US with provocation and aggression, and Indonesian officials privately displayed serious concern and dismay at the US action. Indian officials expressed "grave concern" prior to attending a special cabinet meeting called to discuss President Johnson's message.

Representatives of most of the African nations were non-committal when presented with the text of the President's statement. However, South Africa's Acting Foreign Secretary assured the US ambassador of his nation's full support. Officials of Dahomey, Sudan, Nigeria, and Nairobi expressed an understanding of the US action. The Ghanaian press strongly condemned US "imperialism" and military involvement in Southeast Asia. Algerian students attempted to demonstrate in front of the US Embassy but were dispersed by the police.

Only two Latin American governments have reacted thus far: high-level spokesmen for the Dominican and Venezuelan governments have expressed their strong sympathy and support for the US position. No reaction has been reported from the Middle East.

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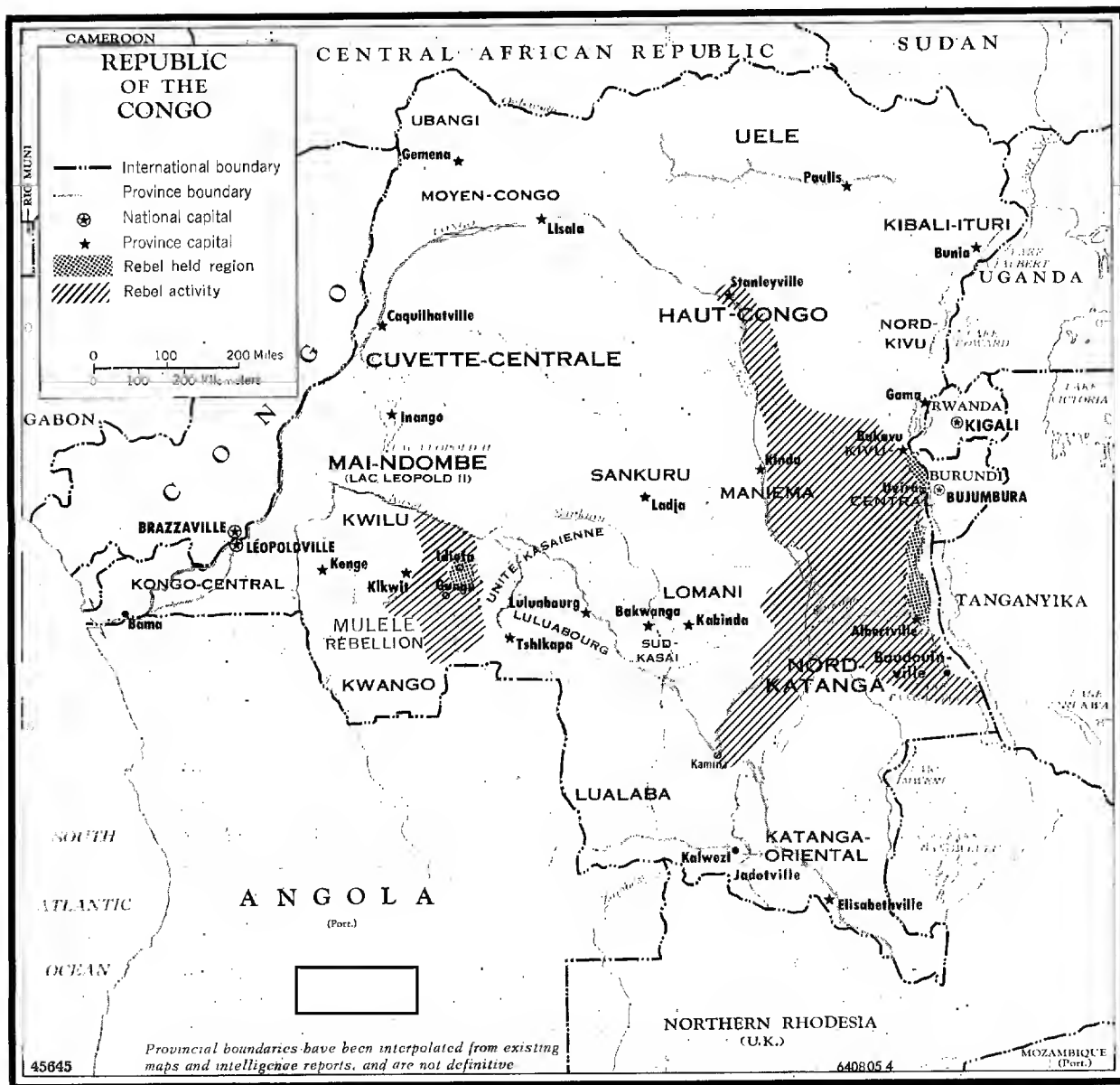
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*Congo: Stanleyville apparently is under rebel control.

Yesterday insurgents were broadcasting from the radio tower at Stanleyville airport, the Congo National Army (ANC) headquarters lost radio contact with the city, and a UN representative in Stanleyville told Leopoldville that the ANC had fled. [The US Consulate was attacked, but the occupants so far are not in rebel hands.]

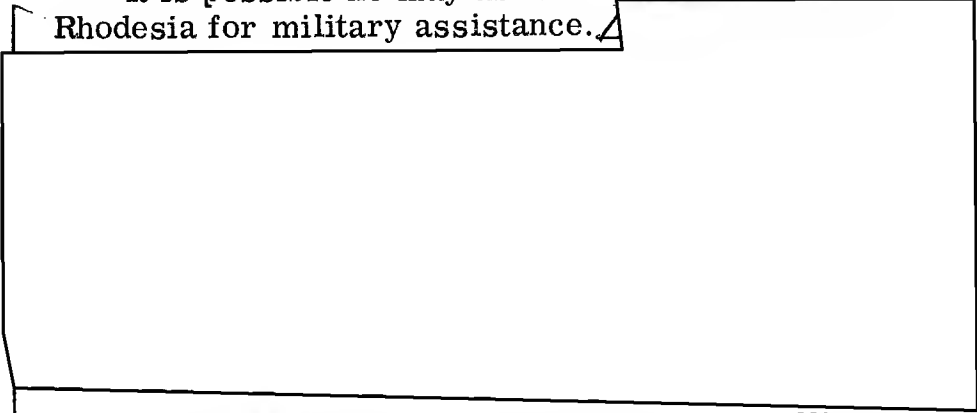
If the rebels consolidate, the city's capture will have far reaching consequences. An insurgent regime based in Stanleyville is likely to be declared, Bukavu is almost certain to fall, and Congo National Army (ANC) units throughout the eastern Congo probably will dissolve. Included in the dissolution will be three of the ANC's five least unsatisfactory battalions.

Bukavu's capture would probably be closely followed by an invasion of nearby Hutu-dominated Rwanda by Tutsi refugees who make up a sizable proportion of the rebels surrounding Bukavu. The refugees, now well armed with weapons from the ANC, are eager to re-establish their dominance in Rwanda. Units of the small Rwandan army reportedly are gathering at the border to meet the expected incursion.


The shock of the news from the east is certain to reverberate in Leopoldville, and perhaps cause President Kasavubu to have second thoughts about the advisability of retaining Tshombé as premier. However, it is unlikely for the time being that he will seriously consider an alternative.

To maintain his position, Tshombé reportedly is planning to up his calls for outside assistance. He is likely to try to augment the white mercenaries reportedly slated to lead his gendarmes--now being committed in Katanga--by asking Belgium to provide additional

military advisors. Belgium apparently is willing to respond favorably to this request. Were Tshombé to ask Belgium for troops, however, it is probable that at the present time he would be rebuffed.

It is possible he may ask South Africa and Southern Rhodesia for military assistance. 

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Tshombé's chances of containing the rebellions may not be as dark as they currently seem. The rebels continue to be weak and divided, and have been successful so far principally because of the paucity of opposition. It seems unlikely at present that the dissident regime probably to be set up in Stanleyville will have effective control over either its territory or its followers. 

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Cyprus: [The Greek Government is concerned over Makarios' drift to the left and the erosion of its influence in Cyprus.]

[Greek officials are reportedly greatly angered by recent press leaks by Makarios. They evidently feel these leaks have implied that Greece is selling out the Greek Cypriots and they fear that the prospects for enosis have been damaged. The Greeks are also concerned that Makarios will look to local and foreign Communists for support in order to free himself from Athens' influence.]

[Former EOKA leader George Grivas, recently named commander in chief of the Greek Cypriot forces, flew to Athens yesterday for consultations with Greek leaders. They will probably consider what action should be taken in dealing with Makarios.]

[Athens may now feel that time is not only against Turkey but against Greece as well. Immediate enosis is almost certainly the solution favored by the Greeks. However, Athens does not yet appear willing to make the concessions necessary to gain Turkey's acquiescence in such a solution.]

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NOTES

OAS-Cuba: None of the four Latin American countries that still have diplomatic relations with Cuba are likely to break these relations any time soon in compliance with the recent OAS resolution. According to the Bolivian foreign minister, President Paz has decided that Bolivia would not be the first country to take the step. Of the other three, Mexico has publicly stated that it will not break with Havana, Chile will do nothing until after the September elections, and Uruguay has undertaken what will probably be a prolonged "formal study" of the matter.

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India-Pakistan: The sudden illness of the Pakistani home minister may delay resumption of high-level talks between India and Pakistan. The minister had been scheduled to hold talks with his Indian opposite number before the end of the month as a prelude to a meeting between Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub in September. Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto is reported considering sending an invitation to the new Indian minister of external affairs, Swaran Singh, in an effort to keep the dialogue alive.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES

The United States Intelligence Board on 5 August 1964 approved the following national intelligence estimates:

NIE 85-64, "Situation and Prospects in Cuba."

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NIE 27.2-64, "Prospects for Portugal."

SNIE 65-64, "Short-Term Prospects for the Tshombé Government in the Congo."

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THE PRESIDENT

Executive Offices of the White House

- Special Counsel to the President
- The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
- The Scientific Adviser to the President
- The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

- The Secretary of State
- The Under Secretary of State
- The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
- The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
- The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council
- The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

- The Secretary of the Treasury
- The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

- The Secretary of Defense
- The Deputy Secretary of Defense
- The Secretary of the Army
- The Secretary of the Navy
- The Secretary of the Air Force
- The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
- The Assistant Secretary of Defense
- The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
- Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
- Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
- Chief of Staff, United States Army
- Commandant, United States Marine Corps
- U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO
- Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
- Commander in Chief, Pacific
- Commander in Chief, Atlantic
- The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
- The Director, The Joint Staff
- The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army
- The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy
- The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

- The Attorney General
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

- The Chairman

The National Security Agency

- The Director

The United States Information Agency

- The Director

The National Indications Center

- The Director

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